



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Regional Heads of State Discuss Rwandan Refugees

Kenya's Moi Opens Summit 7 Jan

EA0701131595 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 7 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today called upon international organizations and the international community to assist in resettling refugees from Rwanda as a way of finding a lasting peace in the war-torn country. President Moi said that, out of the five million displaced during the war, two million were refugees, while many others died of disease and others of starvation. The president, therefore, said that leaders should address themselves to the question of how such a catastrophe can be prevented from happening in future.

President Moi noted that it was only through a genuine process of national reconciliation that a cycle of violence in Rwanda could be avoided. He said in order for such reconciliation to be made durable and lasting, the government and people of Rwanda will need the support of the neighboring countries and the international community. President Moi said that a lot of valuable time has been expended in seeking solutions to political upheavals, instead of channelling such energies to address issues of economic development for the welfare of the people.

President Moi was addressing heads of state from eastern and central Africa at State House, Nairobi, where he chaired a summit meeting held to seek a solution to the crisis caused by more than two million Rwandan refugees. [passage omitted]

President Moi said that the relative peace and calm which has now returned to Rwanda is a most welcome development and hoped that it will be translated into a more durable and permanent feature of society. The president said it was the responsibility of leaders in the continent to bring about peace, harmony, and security, and hoped that the meeting will contribute toward that end. After President Moi declared the meeting officially open, the president and other heads of state and prime ministers [as heard] of Zaire withdrew into a private talk. The talks also was attended by the UN representative in Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Mobutu's Absence Regretted

AB0701185195 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 7 Jan 95

[By Annie Thomas]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Jan 7 (AFP)—Leaders from seven African nations meeting here Saturday [7 January] called for setting up an international court for Rwanda, urged the creation of "safe corridors" for

returning refugees and called on the Rwandan Government to work harder for reconciliation.

The presidents of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia and the prime minister of Zaire agreed a brief statement after their close-door meeting which notably called backed the idea of setting up an international tribunal to try those responsible for the April to June massacres in Rwanda.

Up to a million people are thought to have been killed between April and June last year in Rwanda and hundreds of thousands more displaced both within and outside the country.

The joint communique also urged the creation of "safe corridors" from the refugee camps to the Rwandan border and through into the country.

They also supported the "separation of the suspected perpetrators of the genocide from innocent refugees," within the camps.

A member of the Rwandan delegation said the most controversy was over how to bring about national reconciliation.

"The question that should be uppermost in our minds is how to prevent such a catastrophe as was witnessed last year from repeating itself," Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said in his welcoming address as leaders and their foreign ministers gathered at the Presidential Palace for the one-day summit.

Delegates said the glaring absence of Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko, the only head of state to stay away from Nairobi, detracted from the summit.

Zaire, which was represented by his Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, shelters hundreds of thousands of Zairean refugees among whom are numbered thousands of former army soldiers and militia fighters.

"The questions that will be asked need Mobutu's personal response," one unnamed delegate told Kenya's THE NATION newspaper before the meeting.

Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya of Burundi, Uganda's Yoweri Museveni, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Frederick Chiluba of Zambia all joined their host arap Moi for the summit in his presidential palace.

The UN Secretary General's special representative in Kigali, Shaharyar Khan, was an observer at the summit.

Arap Moi said some five million Rwandan refugees were affected by the war in Rwanda, two million of whom are based in neighbouring countries.

"It is only through a genuine process of national reconciliation that a cycle of violence in our sister state can be avoided," he warned at the summit opening.

Summit Calls For 'Safe Corridors'

EA0701201195 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Announcer in Swahili] After the end of the very important summit on the Rwandan crisis, under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, a joint communique was released. This was read by Honorable Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, our minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation:

[Begin Musyoka recording—in English] The summit deliberated on the situation in Rwanda, with particular emphasis on the question of refugees and displaced persons in the region, and agreed as follows:

- affirm their support to the establishment and operationalization of the international tribunal on Rwanda;
- separation of suspected perpetrators of genocide from the innocent refugees;
- separation of intimidators within the refugee camps;

—establishment of safe corridors from refugee camps to the Rwandan border;

—acceptance of the establishment of safe corridors and transit points inside Rwanda;

—commend the Government of Rwanda for efforts and steps so far taken to establish broad-based government administration and urge them to deepen the effort in the spirit of the Arusha peace accord, and further urge the Government/Army of Rwanda to put in place additional confidence-building measures to encourage voluntary return of refugees;

—thank the international community for the support and urge increased economic support for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda.

The heads of state expressed gratitude to His Excellency President Moi and the government and people of the Republic of Kenya for the warm and fraternal reception and hospitality extended to the delegations during their stay in Nairobi.

Burundi

Work Stoppage Spreads to 2d Bujumbura District

EA0601180395 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Kamenge phenomenon has spread to Buyenzi—that is, the work stoppage. Consequently, buses were not moving in the district. Here is our colleague, (Ismael Misigaro), who lives in the district, talking to us from Buyenzi on the reasons behind the stoppage:

[Begin Misigaro recording] In the morning some buses began circulating and then suddenly stopped. Who asked them to do this? The answer: nobody. However, according to witnesses—the drivers themselves—they said that they had not stopped working because of any particular grievance. They stopped in response to threats from the people of Kamenge, who had told them to stop driving or have their vehicles damaged. The same witnesses were afraid to talk, claiming that they might be killed. However, they told us that they had no interest in suspending their activities, since most of the vehicles belonged to members of the military and other people who did not belong to any political grouping. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Central African Republic

Voter Approval for New Constitution Noted

AB0801124695 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 8 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangui, Jan 8 (AFP)—Some 80 percent of voters in the Central African Republic have backed a new Constitution, according to official results of the December 28 referendum released Sunday [8 January] by the president of the country's Supreme Court, Edouard Frank.

But 55 percent of registered voters did not cast their ballots, confirming observers' claims of a low turnout.

The new Constitution foresees a decentralisation of state powers, but has been criticised by the opposition and some allies of the presidency for being "made to measure" for President Ange-Felix Patasse as well as threatening national unity.

Breakdown of results:

Registered voters:	1,247,290
Actual voters:	561,084 (45 percent)
Yes votes:	460,407 (82.06 percent)
No votes:	96,337 (17.17 percent)
Abstentions:	686,206 (55 percent)
Blank or void:	4,340 (0.77 percent)

Rwanda

Unamir Reports 12 Killed, 36 Wounded in South

AB0701180395 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 7 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Jan 7 (AFP)—At least twelve people were killed and 36 others wounded in a shooting incident in southern Rwanda, near the border with Burundi on Saturday [7 January], the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (Unamir) said.

It was not immediately clear who was responsible for the shooting which broke out three kilometres (two miles) east of the town of Remera, according to an Unamir statement received here.

Unamir's commander Major General Guy Tousignant ordered the deployment of a UN emergency medical and rescue team to the area after receiving reports of the shooting early Saturday.

Six seriously wounded people from the Runyonbyi refugee camp were evacuated to hospital in central Kigali, the Rwandan capital.

Unamir is investigating the incident, the statement added.

Kigali Radio on Violence

EA0801150095 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1130 GMT 8 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from Gikongoro say 11 people have been killed and one government soldier injured in an exchange of fire between government soldiers on night patrol and unknown gunmen.

An acting commander of Alfa Battalion, Major Filbert Rwigamba, and detached [as heard] commander, 2nd Lieutenant Wilson Abato, are now assisting investigations by government security personnel. The clash happened near a camp for displaced people in Nshili Forest, just three km from the Burundi border line.

The camp is inhabited by 10,000 displaced Rwandese and 600 Burundian refugees.

U.S. Efforts With Uranium, Namibia Published

MB0801181795 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Jan 95 p 1

[Report by Diana Streak]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A secret deal brokered by the United States kept South Africa supplied with enriched uranium for its nuclear programme during the sanctions era. The deal gave South Africa \$250 million worth of enriched uranium from France, sidestepping the 1978 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, which says U.S. enriched uranium cannot be supplied to any country which fails to open its nuclear facilities to inspection by the United Nations' International Atomic Energy Agency.

In return, South Africa agreed to begin "good faith" negotiations for the independence of Namibia and allow U.S. inspectors access to its Valindaba enrichment plant.

Within two weeks of the shipment of the uranium to the Koeberg nuclear power station in the Cape, U.S. inspectors were in Valindaba and within four weeks South Africa was talking seriously to Chester Crocker about Namibia, which became an independent nation in 1990.

The remarkable deal has been disclosed in a book released this week—Koeberg—Eskom's Nuclear Success Story—by financial journalist Stuart Murray.

The breakthrough which gave South Africa its enriched uranium was confirmed yesterday by Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Pik Botha, then Foreign Minister. Mr Botha said yesterday that although there had been no "explicit agreement" on Koeberg and Namibia it had eased the way for the Namibian negotiations.

The deal—in 1981—came only 18 months before the completion date for Koeberg's first reactor and at a time when it looked likely that South Africa's whole nuclear project would collapse.

GNU Suffering Strains of 'Arranged Marriage'

MB0901121895 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 5-7 Jan 95 p 5

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "Is the Government of National Unity working?"—article published in English]

[FBIS Transcribed TEXT] The GNU [government of national unity] is another of the many curious devices invented at the Kempton Park negotiations. The National Party [NP] wanted a power-sharing arrangement. The ANC agreed, provided the arrangement should be based on the popular vote obtained by each political party.

According to the interim constitution each party which obtained 20 seats in the National Assembly is entitled to seats in the cabinet, commensurate with the seats obtained in the National Assembly.

Already the GNU is beginning to suffer the strains of this arranged marriage. The ANC chafes at the idea of having to take into account the views of what it sees as minority parties. The National Party considers that the ANC is behaving contrary to the spirit of the interim constitution by insisting on majority rule in everything except the cabinet. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] which never liked the idea from the word go, finds the lack of consultation at the national level and the continuing campaign to destroy it and its leadership in KwaZulu/Natal a total contradiction of the idea of national unity.

It is true that there is all-round party commitment to the Reconstruction and Development Programme. But even here the ANC and NP seem to see this programme as an "arena of political struggle" and competition rather than simply a programme to improve the welfare of all the people of South Africa.

How is the GNU to work if highly placed members of the national government run in and out of KwaZulu/Natal without the knowledge of the Premier? Cabinet members pay visits to His Majesty the King of the Zulus without paying any regard to the normal courtesies and protocol owing to the high-standing leaders of the Kingdom of KwaZulu.

If politicians consistently behave like bulls in a china shop they create unnecessary problems, and ultimately precipitate a crisis. It is understandable for disaffection to develop, given the contradiction between the behaviour of the national ruling party and the requirements of national unity government.

Not surprisingly the National Council of the Inkatha Freedom Party, at its last meeting on December 3, reviewed the situation and suggested that it might be necessary to call a special national conference to discuss the future of the Government of National Unity, and particularly the IFP's participation in it. It seems as if things will not go on in the careless way that they are at present.

Boesak Reportedly Set Up Secret Trust

MB0601182695 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 6-12 Jan 95 pp 2-3, 5

[Report by Pat Sidley and Justin Pearce]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] THE WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN [WM&G] has discovered that Dr Allan Boesak and some of his close colleagues set up a trust for business operations, so secret his donors and trustees didn't know about it.

This is the latest in a series of allegations of financial mismanagement plaguing the ambassador-designate to the United Nations in Geneva. So serious have these allegations become that Boesak and at least some of his staffers are facing the possibility of criminal prosecution.

Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice ploughed hundreds of thousands of rand [R] into his Rural Ministries & Development Trust (RM&DT). But trustees of the foundation did not know of the existence of the RM&DT, nor did the funders whose money was being used. And RM&DT trustees were themselves not informed of all its activities.

The trust was intended to operate various business interests, including the Kings Hotel in East London, which would be profitable and in turn fund the foundation's charitable projects. This was seen as a way of securing financial self-sufficiency for development projects because foreign funding appeared to be drying up after 1990, and the foundation did not have a mandate to sponsor profit-making projects.

According to the WM&G's sources, at least R400,000 of foundation money was lost through the RM&DT.

The RM&DT was set up with four trustees: Boesak, foundation treasurer Freddie Steenkamp, Cape Town advocate Denzil Potgieter and Boesak's spokesman and business associate Norman Michaels. The purse strings were apparently controlled by Boesak and Steenkamp.

A former RM&DT trustee, who asked not to be named, said he was not aware of the trust having received any money or carrying out any development projects. However, the WM&G has reliably learnt of an account at the First National Bank in Bellville in the name of RM&DT, which on at least one occasion was used to settle foundation debts.

There were, according to sources, international brokers and large commissions planned if the RM&DT turned a profit, but that did not occur.

On at least one occasion last year, questions were raised about the possible involvement by Boesak and some of his associates in a fishing business. The issue was resolved when Boesak's involvement was denied and Michaels announced the venture had been entered into on behalf of small fishermen. Some observers did wonder why no fishermen were represented in the company, and why a noble venture had been undertaken in secrecy.

The disclosure of the secret trust and allegations that have surfaced during the past two weeks have forced the foundation's trustees to call in an independent firm of auditors. This investigation is running alongside one initiated by DanChurch Aid and backed by Scandinavian donors, who have hired Johannesburg attorneys to investigate the problems of the foundation's expenditure and the allegations of irregularities.

Foundation trustee chairman Reverend Jan de Waal, a close friend of Boesak, has denied trustees could have been aware of any possible wrongdoing. He said the trustees had called in auditors.

Late last year, as the problems became clearer to founders and clergymen, Dr. Beyers Naude and Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio went separately to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki to prevail on him to pressure Boesak into clearing up the mess. Both urged Mbeki to suspend Boesak's posting to the UN until the air was clear. These missions followed repeated attempts to get Boesak to deal with the problems himself.

As events unfolded this week, former trustees and staffers of the foundation, for many years a church-based anti-apartheid organisation, told of their misgivings.

Villa-Vicencio, an academic and clergyman, resigned his position as a trustee of the foundation in January 1992 because of what he saw as a lack of transparency. Trustees seldom met and when they did they were given so little adequate information that Villa-Vicencio believed he could not properly perform the task of a trustee.

When he resigned, he told donors why he was doing so. At that stage donors had not yet raised serious questions about the running of the foundation. Shortly afterwards, however, some inquiries were made. But all suggestions of impropriety were met with the stock response that enemies of Boesak had their own agendas.

A long-standing associate of Boesak suggested it was Boesak's political standing, and the political paranoia of the 1980s, that allowed the alleged mismanagement of the foundation and other funds to continue.

An official of one of the Scandinavian funding agencies which bankrolled the foundation said the agency provided funding "based on the confidence from our side that organisations know their business."

"We should have started talking a long time ago," said one former staff member, "but there was no tangible proof, and jobs were scarce."

Former foundation staff member and trustee Leslie Liddell and former staffer Sandra Vlotman made a statement this week indicating their discomfort at the running of the foundation and at the involvement in it of Boesak's wife, Elna.

The RM&DT trustee who spoke to the WM&G was also a trustee of the Eleutheria Trust which funded Elna Boesak's video production company, Camelot Communications, and was unaware of any formal connection between Eleutheria and the foundation. The source said Eleutheria had apparently been set up for similar reasons as RM&DT, namely to do work which might generate profits, and which therefore fell outside the foundation's ambit.

However, Camelot operated from foundation offices in Bellville and continued to use foundation premises after the operation was moved to central Cape Town.

Comments by staff and others who had dealings with the foundation point to the following characteristics:

- Secrecy around how money was spent.
- A lack of distinction between the funds of the foundation, the trust, Eleutheria and Camelot—with Boesak and Steenkamp and/or Elna Boesak holding the purse strings.
- Trustees kept in the dark. Former foundation staff members say that all executive decisions concerning the foundation were taken by Boesak and Steenkamp.

Government Denies Boesak Receiving Full Salary

MB0901105895 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 9 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—Ambassador-designate to the United Nations in Geneva, Dr Allan Boesak, was not receiving a full ambassador's salary, the Department of Foreign Affairs said on Monday [9 January].

"Dr Boesak does not qualify for and is not receiving his full ambassadorial salary in South Africa as he has not yet taken up his post," a statement said.

Dr Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice [FPJ] is the subject of an inquiry following claims that Danish aid money intended for FPJ socio-economic upliftment projects was diverted for the personal use of FPJ staff.

At a meeting in Pretoria last Thursday between Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo and Dr Boesak it was agreed that Dr Boesak would not take up his appointment in Geneva until the FPJ controversy had been "satisfactorily resolved".

The department's statement said it was able to confirm that a contractual agreement between Dr Boesak and the government began on December 1, 1994.

"In terms of this contract he qualifies for a salary at the level of a director in the public service until such time as he takes up his post as South Africa's permanent representative at the UN in Geneva.

"The department wishes to emphasise that it is normal practice for contractual diplomatic appointments to undergo a period of orientation prior to assuming duty abroad. This also applies in the case of Dr Boesak.

"The department would also like to state with regard to contractual diplomatic appointments that it acts as the government's agency.

"In the case of Dr Boesak the department will continue to honour the terms of the contract until instructed otherwise by the government."

Buthelezi Calls For Reconciliation With King

MB0601200695 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 6 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The dispute between the king of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, and his prime minister, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, could spell the end for traditional Zulu feasts.

Tomorrow's planned traditional Zulu feast could be the third one to be set aside in the light of the controversy. Dr. Buthelezi said today there is no communication between him and King Goodwill and the possible consequences of this disturbs him.

[Begin Buthelezi recording, in English] In fact, I am very distressed by it, because I think that some of us have been serving the institution of the monarchy and the king's father and himself for decades. I am very, very distressed by the fact that things have come to this pass, and one can only hope that there will be again...[pauses] again some kind of reconciliation and that the king will again not exile himself from his people and that the king will make it possible for us to meet with him. I think that it's not impossible to mend things as long as the king himself makes himself available to his people. [end recording]

A spokesman for the tribal chiefs said that protocol was not followed when an invitation was issued to them, and they will not attend the king's gathering.

[Begin spokesman Muzi Blessed Gwala recording, in English] As far as what I have (?seen) as leader and a secretary of amakhosi [chiefs] in the northern Natal, there are few chances that amakhosi and amabutho [regiments] will attend such a function, because there was no proper consultation, as there has usually been in the past. [end recording]

Stays Away From Zulu Ceremony

MB0701183295 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 7 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The division between Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini became apparent when the traditional Feast of the Harvest went ahead without the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader and most Zulu headmen. Dr. Buthelezi was addressing an IFP rally elsewhere in the province. It was the third time that Zulu festivities have been affected by the discord between Dr. Buthelezi and the king. Today's feast, the Feast of the Harvest, is important and widely observed. The Zulu king receives the first harvest and recruits warriors, but this year only a few thousand warriors and very few of the headmen attended.

Dr. Buthelezi warned yesterday that lack of communication between him and the king could mean the end of Zulu feasts.

At Maphumulo in the north of KwaZulu/Natal, local residents braved the scorching heat to attend an IFP victory rally. The people of Maphumulo voted overwhelmingly for the IFP, and today they were in a festive mood. Several headmen and chiefs were also present.

Dr. Buthelezi accused the ANC of wanting to maintain central government power over the province. He said the latest steps to transfer the administration of the salaries of headmen and chiefs to the central government was the worst example of this plan.

[Begin Buthelezi recording in English, in progress] We have made it clear, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, that we as the amakhosi [chiefs] of the region of KwaZulu/Natal reject the idea. And then, in any case, it is a matter which falls within the competence of the government of KwaZulu/Natal. It will, therefore, be a violation of the very interim constitution which generally was passed in our absence by the Multiparty Negotiation Forum and by Parliament. [end recording]

Two Ministers Involved in NP 'Power Struggle'

MB0601164795 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 6-12 Jan 95 p 4

[Report by Derek Fleming]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Party [NP] is caught up in a power struggle between factions led by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and his rival, Environment and Tourism Minister Dawie de Villiers.

The two men are gearing up to do battle for political turf and it is expected the contest will come to a head at the federal congress of the party later this month, according to senior NP sources.

The conflict between Meyer and De Villiers for the soul of the NP is embedded in a traditional set of tensions between the Transvaal and Cape regions of the party.

De Villiers is staking out the Western Cape as his base and Meyer is using Johannesburg as his centre. However, there are no ideological differences between them.

The conflict at national level is playing itself out in Gauteng as each faction jockeys for support in the run-up to the federal congress which takes place from January 19 to 20 and is the highest decision-making body of the party.

Meyer is currently in the weaker position but is trying to consolidate the six NP regions in Gauteng to close the gap between him and his rival, the sources say. His foundation wards in the city are Johannesburg central and Soweto which he is expanding at the expense of the surrounding wards, particularly Witwatersrand North headed by the party's chief liaison officer, Martinus van Schaikwyk. The sources say Van Schaikwyk is firmly a De Villiers soldier.

De Villiers as the Nat [National Party member] stalwart is firmly in control in Cape Town and in the NP federal council, which he has staffed entirely with his own loyalists. An additional strength is the backing of the party executive director, Fanus Schoeman.

Asked to comment, Schoeman told the WM&G [WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN] that reports of tension between the two men were untrue. "I have worked with both of them and it is nothing further from the truth to say that there is tension between these people."

But the sources insist that MECs [member of the executive councils] and ministers have become embroiled in the dispute. Deputy President FW de Klerk has avoided declaring his preference partly because he accepts Meyer as a protege and partly because he relies on De Villiers as his most trusted adviser. Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha will not be drawn to either side and remains head of the Gauteng NP structure, which is weak due to a lack of party funds.

Other sources say a more serious conflict that will surface at the Nat's federal congress relates to rank-and-file resentment at the way in which most of the executive of the party have been "nice" to the ANC.

The sources say all the current Nat ministers in the government of national unity [GNU] are likely to take flak for being too cosy with the ANC and for not taking a hard line especially on ANC ministers who are seen as not doing their job well.

Meyer is often blamed by the party faithful for the failings of the interim constitution in much the same way that Ramaphosa is blamed by the ANC old guard around Nelson Mandela. In the end it appears that both men's fortunes are inextricably linked to their performance in government.

Sources say a resolution passed at the Gauteng congress of the NP late last year by the Sandton branch reflects criticism of Meyer's failure to ensure sufficient devolution of police powers to the provinces.

The resolution says: "The Witwatersrand is the area of highest risks, where nearly 29 percent of all serious crime in the country takes place. Congress calls for the prioritisation of all efforts to achieve the immediate devolution of the necessary law enforcement powers to the provincial authorities..."

Another controversial resolution, also passed by the Sandton branch, calls for the Labour Relations Act to be amended so that the powers of employers in industrial disputes be strengthened.

"Congress demands that the state apply the strict letter of the law against all illegal and unlawful strike and labour action."

Both resolutions indicate current NP ministers will be pushed at the forthcoming federal congress to take a harder opposition role in the GNU.

Stals Predicts Growth of Over 3 Percent

MB0801204295 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 8 Jan 95 p 3

[Report by Sven Lunsche]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals has downplayed fears that the expected deficit on the current account of the balance of payments will be a

major constraint for economic growth this year. Painting a fairly optimistic picture of the economy in 1995—"with growth somewhere in excess of 3 percent"—he cautioned, however, that monetary policy would have to remain tight to combat inflationary pressures.

Economists have warned that the recent deterioration in the current account could pose a threat to the sustainability of the economic recovery, as it could force the Reserve Bank to raise interest rates to slow down demand for imported goods.

Rising imports and debt payments totalling about \$2-billion could lead to a deficit on the current account of almost R5-billion [rands] this year, says Nedbank's Economic Unit in a report released on Friday [6 November]. This follows on an estimated deficit of R2.3-billion in the second half of last year and a meagre surplus 500 million in the first half says Nedbank.

Dr Stals, however, is convinced that the fears are overdone. He estimates that the current account was still in balance in the second half of the year. And while he believes that it will go into deficit this year, "this deficit will be more than covered by capital inflows, both short and long-term.

"We are still making use of short-term offshore capital and on a net basis there will be capital inflows this year," he adds.

Dr Stals says that a substantial amount of foreign debt payments falling due this year would be rolled over, further alleviating the pressure on the balance of payments.

The large capital inflows in the second half of 1994 also boosted the gold and foreign exchange reserves after they had declined to record lows in mid-year. Dr Stals is optimistic that the reserves will continue to strengthen this year gradually.

On the overall economic outlook, he echoes the forecasts of most private economists who expect gross domestic product to improve by just over 3 percent this year. "Both consumer and investment spending should show strong growth this year with fixed capital investment playing an important role," he says.

He cautions, however, that the rise in economic activity is placing upward pressure on consumer prices with bank credits extension to the private sector increasing particularly sharply.

He comments that in view of the recent rise in inflation the Reserve Bank "will be more vigilant in its application of momentary policy", an indication that further rises in interest rates are on the cards over the next few months.

Southern Life economist Sandra Gordon predicts a one percentage point hike in the bank rate early year, with another increase possible around mid-year.

Dr Stals, who in the past has been critical of the Department of Finance's failure to stick to budgeted targets believes that the government is on track to meet the 1994/5 Budget helped by better-than-expected tax revenues. In the longer-term, however, he believes further constraints have to be placed on state spending to ensure sound fiscal policy.

Turning to criticism the government's snap decision to raise the size of its international loan from \$500-million to \$750-million, Dr Stals says it was the right decision on the day in view of strong investor demand.

"We were quite happy leave it at \$500 million but that meant we could not satisfy all the interested investors. We followed the advice of our lead bankers."

In the wake of the recent devaluation of the Mexican peso the interest rate spread on the issue has widened sharply amid investor scepticism toward emerging market issues.

"We were extremely lucky to have launched our issue before the turmoil in the bond market," Dr Stals says.

South African Press Review for 6 Jan

MB0601124695

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Strikers Urged To Opt for Negotiation—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 January in a page 8 editorial refers to, among other incidents, the attempt by striking public servants to take Orange Free State Premier Terror Lekota hostage, and the "havoc" at the Roodepoort police station where a group of about 250 protesters gathered to demand the release of 10 workers arrested after a Florida supermarket had been badly damaged. "These disruptive acts are worrying, to say the least, following as they do on last year's bus blockades, trucker demonstrations and even campus trashing. Is this the way things are now to be? Have unions and organisations abandoned the negotiation route and opted instead for mayhem as a means of settling disputes?" THE STAR finds "no justification for destructive tactics." South African trade unions are "strong and they have done a sterling job fighting the cause of their members," but "it is time they encouraged negotiation rather than disruption as a solution."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Boesak Victim of Post-Apartheid Era Temptations—President Nelson Mandela's original offer to Allan Boesak of the post of ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva "was shrewd," states the page 22 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 6-12 January. "The president was taking an unsuccessful politician—who had cost the ANC control of the Western Cape—from the untouchable position of an elected official and making him an employee of the

Department of Foreign Affairs." Thus he was "repaying his debt to Boesak, who had responded to Mandela's personal request to lead the Western Cape election campaign, while ending Boesak's career in politics. It was rather elegant." This move would also have the effect of making Boesak "accountable." But WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN points out that Boesak was a "serial adulterer" and still "kept his priesthood and his presidency of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches." The paper believes Boesak is the "symbol" of "what we hope is not a growing phenomenon: the anti-apartheid hero who fell victim to the temptations of the post-apartheid era."

SOWETAN

Call for Meeting Between Government, Labor Groups—"There is a rash of strikes breaking out all over the country—an indication of the turbulence we will experience in labour this year," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 January. The strikes, "which are getting enormous publicity, are perhaps exaggerating the extent of the problem." However, where they are taking place they are "vocal and angry" and "symptomatic of serious feelings of alienation, particularly in the public service. There is no doubt that such unhappiness is inherited from the past when black public servants worked under difficult conditions and were more often than not emotionally damaged by their working conditions." The new leaders "understand the problem," but are faced with "problems of transition and lack of money." The solution is a "summit to be held between the Government and the labour formations. A government formed through negotiation must use such skills."

BUSINESS DAY

NP Needs To Chart Course Ahead—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 January in a page 6 editorial says the National Party, NP, "faces some difficult decisions in formulating policy and in charting the course ahead." "ANC leadership in government has, thus far, been marked by a sensible and pragmatic approach to most issues, including the economy; leaving the NP, which styled itself as watchdog in the government of national unity, with little to do other than carp about minor points of policy." "Whether it can extricate itself from the sectional representation corner into which it has painted itself and become a broad-based organisation capable of winning an election in the foreseeable future is highly debatable." However, the NP is "under pressure to set up post-election impetus and provide a new vision in order to carry the party further away from its ignominious past."

South African Press Review for 8 January
MB0801190495

[Editorial Report]

RAPPORT

NP Urged To Work for Minority Rights—"The National Party [NP] will be holding its federal congress in Johannesburg one of these days. It's time for taking stock, especially with a view to the coming local elections," notes columnist Izak de Villiers in his "Sunday" column on page 14 of the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 8 January. "But what will its message be to the people, especially against an overwhelmingly ANC majority?" "It can forget about being given a fair deal by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], which is firmly in the hands of the ANC, apart from a snippet of news here and there, or the odd interview." The NP's support, according to the column, lies with "minorities that voted for it in clear blocks"; "it has a dual calling: to ensure that rights of minorities are protected and entrenched in the new constitution, and to ensure the loyalty of those minorities to the constitutional system." De Villiers argues that "the interim constitution makes no mention of minority rights, and if that failure is repeated and entrenched in a new constitution, it is a recipe for disaster. The NP cannot hide behind the excuse that the protection of individual rights automatically guarantees minority rights. It does not work that way." The columnist adds that "the NP will have to give serious thought to alliance politics with other minority parties, even if it is on an ad hoc basis....One sure way of entrenching minority rights is through the devolution of power to federal states. That is NP policy, but it must be spelled out more clearly....The ANC refuses to recognize these minority differences, and therein lies its weakness." The columnist concludes: "A future peaceful and prosperous South Africa can be built of many parts, provided those parts are not trampled by the whole. That is where the NP can take the lead."

Need To Bury Past Follies Noted—An editorial on the same page of RAPPORT notes: "After his death on Friday the late Mr. Joe Slovo has received praise from all quarters. His funeral will also provide the opportunity for more tributes and for waving the Red flag. Yet—and of this no word will be uttered at the ceremony—his greatest contribution was probably that he, the arch Communist, became the messenger here in South Africa of the total bankruptcy of communism....In the final analysis Mr. Slovo renounced his whole political history by becoming part of a political and economic dispensation that insists it is democratic in the Western tradition. This government has to date not introduced any real totalitarian-socialist economic policies....Last November, in a final utterance of self-reproach, Mr. Slovo said he was ashamed of some of the traps he had been led into when he had so enthusiastically defended the Soviet Union." Yet "he sought shelter in the lame excuse that communism had been incorrectly applied. In so doing, he lost a golden opportunity to reject communism in its entirety and thereby lead his party out of the moral dilemma it finds itself in, and which in the days ahead could through idealistic pipe dreams, still cause problems for this country....It does not mean, however,

that a younger generation in the South African Communist Party, as well as in the ANC, who sat at Joe Slovo's feet, cannot rid themselves of the blunders of the past. For South Africa cannot enter its new future without first burying all the follies of yesterday."

South African Press Review for 9 Jan

MB0901114795

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

ANC Leadership Vacuum—The death of Housing Minister Joe Slovo "brings sharply into focus the accelerating demise of the African National Congress' 'old guard'," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 January. "The problem for the ANC is who replaces the hand of people like Slovo on the tiller. Parliament seems to have denuded the rank-and-file leadership of the ANC and its alliance partners." This "leadership vacuum" needs to be filled quickly "with cadres schooled in the history of struggle and steadfast to the principles of the ANC." The challenge is to "groom a principled leadership and elect them ahead of the rabble-rousers, hotheaded populists and those with dirty hands. It is imperative the ANC chooses its leaders well. Otherwise the legacy of Slovo could be destroyed."

THE STAR

Criticism of Strikers Taking Hostages—Kaizer Nyatumba writes in his "One in Your Eye" column, in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 January in a

page 12 editorial, that in the very first week of 1995 "we find ourselves confronted with industrial action by some public service employees." Nyatumba acknowledges that these workers "have a constitutionally entrenched right to embark on a legal strike," however "there are some among the striking workers who want to take the law into their hands." The South African Health and Public Service Workers' Union last week attempted to take as a hostage Orange Free State Premier Patrick Lekota. Not only is this a "serious crime punishable by a court of law," but the "government should no longer turn a blind eye to blatant violations of people's rights by anybody. Democracy, after all, confers upon us all not only rights but also responsibilities."

BUSINESS DAY

Role for 'Civil Society' in New Development Council—National Economic, Development and Labor Council Director Jayendra Naidoo has suggested that "'civil society' be given a role in the new policy-making council—or at least in its fourth 'development' chamber—giving a new twist to the 'golden triangle' of government, business and labour," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 January. Although there is "merit" in Naidoo's plan, "it will be difficult to implement. Who will choose civil society's representatives? If this structure is to have any value, they will have to be truly representative and able to carry their constituencies. Perhaps this conundrum has been recognised, and that is why it is only in the development chamber that the golden triangle will become a rectangle."

Angola

UNITA Reports 'Bloody' Clashes in Malanje

MB0601163295 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Jan 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], said in his New Year message that, in his view, the Lusaka protocol was short-lived. He was right.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] revealed today that heavy clashes have been waged in Malanje Province, and new clashes are expected there, taking into account the military movements carried out by the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] in the region.

On 31 December Colonel Hanga, commander of the 73d Tactic Group deployed his troops along two fighting axes. Along the first axis—from Lombe to Calandula area, which is under UNITA control—Col. Hanga's troops advanced to the other bank of the Lucala River, where they cowardly attacked Cahombo Farm at Quinze Commune on the same day. Here, UNITA forces decided to intervene to defend civilians. The clashes lasted three hours and government forces were repulsed. Along the second axis, Col. Hanga's troops attacked Catenda Ward and tried to overrun Soqueco, an area that is under UNITA control and considered to be of strategic importance in Malanje Province. The two clashes were bloody, but they did not change the government's desire to occupy these two areas.

In the past few hours, General Agostinho Fernandes Mulamba Sanjar, operational commander of Malanje Province, ordered Capanga's 46th regiment to advance toward the bridge over the Lomba River to support the offensive against Soqueco and Calandula.

The FALA General Staff, which blames the Angolan Government for the clashes in Malanje Province, has called on UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem], particularly General Chris Garuba, to immediately send observers to the field to learn the truth and prevent future actions.

The Angolan Government's Air Force continues to represent a serious threat to the short-lived Lusaka protocol. This was said today by a source close to the FALA General Staff in Huambo Province. The source said that government fighter planes have been carrying out reconnaissance operations in the region. On 4 January two of the government Air Force's Su-22 aircraft from the Catumbela air base overflowed FALA positions in (Chim-bombo), Bocoio region. The aircraft did not drop bombs because of poor visibility conditions. Meanwhile, the FALA General Staff hopes that Unavem will supervise military airports so that acts of provocation are not repeated.

FALA General Views FAA Offensive in North

MB0901085595 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jan 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan Government is moving ever further away from the peace accord signed in the Zambian capital nearly two months ago. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] commander in chief, and General Joao de Matos, FAA chief of General Staff remain committed to military operations.

The Lusaka peace accord is clearly under threat in the northern region. The FAA forces are obviously on the offensive in the face of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's [Unavem-2] inability to deal with the problem. Vivaldo Prata, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in the area, reports:

The political and military situation on the northern front poses a serious threat to the Lusaka accord. We have been witnessing acts of provocation and incitement to war by the FAA forces throughout the northern region.

Contrary to reports by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], these are not just mere skirmishes among soldiers, or small and isolated incidents. Instead, these are carefully planned operations ordered by senior FAA officers in a bid to expand the area under their control. This is something easily verifiable by the kind of war materiel and other military equipment the FAA forces have been using in their operations, including extremely modern military tanks, reconnaissance and combat aircraft, and large aircraft able to carry all types of war materiel. Our experience tells us that such large quantities of war materiel are not moved on the initiative of mere soldiers or low rank officers, but, rather, on the orders of generals or even of the army commander in chief—Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in this case, who bears the illustrious rank of general without ever firing a shot in anger in his life.

Brigadier (Felizberto Ngele Mutali), commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] on the northern front, has granted an exclusive interview to Vorgan. We asked him to give us a general idea of the political and military situation on the northern front:

[Begin recording] [(Mutali)] First of all, I would like to thank you for granting me this interview and allowing me the opportunity to comment on the situation in the province. I would like to say that the FAA forces entered the city of Uige on 16 December, thereby violating the cease-fire agreement. Reports that the government forces had taken the city of Uige three days before the cease-fire agreement came into force are completely false. We are witnesses. We were there.

Second, since the government forces came in, we have watched them become more organized [words indistinct]

the government forces used their helicopters to move their whole contingent from the area of Muxaluando to the city of Uige. We would like to make it clear that the FAA forces' first attempt to take the city of Uige was carried out along the Caxito-Muxaluando line, in the direction of Uige, but the attack proved unsuccessful.

We also saw that special FAA forces were ferried from Cabo Ledo to Uige. Members of the so-called Riot Police were moved from Luanda. Forces were also brought in to the city of Uige from Lubango [words indistinct] the peace process is in danger. In addition to those developments, we are now seeing that yet another column has left N'zeto and is traveling along the (Quindexe) line [words indistinct] they are coming to reinforce the government forces deployed in the city of Uige. All these are indications that the government is not interested in implementing the Lusaka peace accord.

[Prata] In view of such provocative moves by the government forces, what has the FALA Command told its forces to do?

[(Mutali)] Before I reply to your question, I would like to note that all these FAA movements have occurred in the face of complete Unavem-2 passiveness. Nevertheless, we would like to say that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola armed forces must not just stand idle in the face of all these developments. If the MPLA-PT forces wish to continue provoking the UNITA troops, we will have no option other than to put an end to this problem. I would also like to report that government forces left the city of Uige on 5 January—so this is a rather recent operation—and invaded our positions at (Sange) and Ungua, resulting in clashes between 1000 [0900 GMT] and 1500. On 7 January, the government forces again attacked our positions. The clashes began at about 1030 and ended at 1335. Those are operations which show quite clearly that the government is not interested in implementing the Lusaka peace accord.

We would also like to note that such operations hardly qualify as isolated incidents. They are not taking place in Uige Province alone. We have come across similar incidents in Zaire Province. There have been movements of boats in the direction of Noque and Cabeça de Cobra. We are all following those movements. There are also reports of forces moving along the Tomboco line, in connection with the area of (Quimina), in the direction of M'banza Congo, the UNITA-controlled capital of Zaire Province.

The FAA forces have also been behaving provocatively in the area of (?Cela), in Bengo Province. Similar reports have been reaching us from Malanje and Cuanza Sul Provinces. Thus, we think these are planned operations rather than isolated incidents aimed at creating a climate of tension so the armed conflict can resume.

[Prata] Your forces are being provoked by the MPLA-PT forces. What is your message to the UNITA soldiers who are attacked and insulted every day?

[(Mutali)] Very well. We would like to tell our armed forces that we must remain calm. We have received an important message. It was the New Year's message by Comrade President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the supreme FALA commander. His message contains all the guidelines we need for the present and the future.

[Prata] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Malawi

Ex-President, Official Charged With Murder

EA0601203395 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The former president, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the MCP [Malawi Congress Party] treasurer general, Mr. John Tembo, and two police officers (Kalemba and Kaimba), were today charged on eight counts each which amount to murder and conspiracy to murder. The four were charged today at the Zomba Magistrate Court. The four were arrested in connection with the 1983 alleged Mwanza accident and are being represented by the Malawi Congress Party legal adviser, Mr. George (Kalio), while the government is being represented by Mr. (Kandol Misa). According to the laws of Malawi, a person accused of murder cannot be granted bail unless in very special circumstances. Dr. Banda is under house arrest at (Muli) House, while Mr. John Tembo is at Zomba Central Prison.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Reportedly Gives Up on Renamo Governors

MB0601191895 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], says he has given up the idea of submitting to the president an official request for the appointment of Renamo members as provincial governors. He reiterated that Renamo members of parliament will return to the Assembly of the Republic in March. Dhlakama said:

My message has already been received. Even before the election campaign, I submitted an official document on the formation of a government of national unity. I had forgotten about it, but the document dealt with the question of provincial governors.

He added: The document said the party with a majority of votes in a province should designate the respective governor.

Afonso Dhlakama stressed that Renamo members of parliament will return to the Assembly of the Republic in March, adding that talks have been held in the past few days between deputies Sergio Vieira and Raul Domingos regarding the composition of the ad hoc commission.

Dhlakama said: We are insisting that Renamo should have six members in the ad hoc commission, and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] seven. Frelimo wants us to have four members. Nonetheless, we will be part of the commission because it will play a very important role in the drafting of the parliament's regulations and the statutes governing the members of parliament, the role of commissions, and the size of the Council of Ministers.

He said Renamo cannot fold its arms and let Frelimo do as it pleases. Dhlakama said Renamo is opposed to the Standing Commission of the Assembly of the Republic because it was established before the parliament's regulations were approved, adding: As far as we are concerned, there is no Standing Commission.

Afonso Dhlakama said the Standing Commission and the composition of the ad hoc commission will be discussed during the upcoming session of parliament.

Denies Newspaper Report

MB0701192995 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has reiterated his demands for the appointment of governors in provinces where his party won the October elections.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] Today I read a newspaper headline saying, Dhlakama gives up idea about governors. I would like to deny the report through Radio Mozambique. I remember very well an interview I gave on 5 January in which the journalist wanted to know about the appointment of governors. I told him everything was fine. The journalist asked me whether I would make a written demand to President Chissano. I told him it was not necessary because I had already submitted a document in that regard before the elections. In the

document I said any party with a majority of votes in a given province should appoint governors in the interest of national reconciliation. I have been reiterating this position through the media. So, it was not necessary to draft another document to President Chissano.

I was surprised to read in the press today that I had given up the idea of governors. Nobody has given up the idea. In fact, competent people should be appointed. Renamo could select such people. That has been our position. Journalists and even the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] have said this contravenes the Constitution, but we do not agree with that because governors for Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, and Nampula Provinces would not implement Renamo's program of action. In fact, the appointees would be Mozambican cadres who would implement the Frelimo program. Our role would be to assist Frelimo in choosing people who might be Renamo members and sympathizers or even people who do not belong to Renamo. That has been our position.

It is completely false that I have given up the idea. I am still insisting on that principle. The government might refuse to consider our position, but we will continue to make our demands.

[Correspondent] The newspaper report also says that you have given assurances that Renamo members will return to parliament in March.

[Dhlakama] That is correct. I even said Renamo members were discussing the composition of the ad hoc commission. Frelimo has established that commission, but there are problems about the number of representatives from each party. Frelimo wants to have seven representatives in the commission and has allocated four seats for Renamo. The ad hoc commission will draft all the required documents, including the parliament's regulations and the statutes for members of parliament. [end recording]

Liberia**Woewiyu Complains of Cease-Fire Violations***AB0601214495 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 Jan 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nine days after the peace deal was due to come into effect in Liberia, and still there are allegations of violations of the cease-fire. For a couple of days continuing fighting could perhaps be put down to slow communication with the fighters in the bush, but now outbreaks of fighting have to be taken seriously as threats to the peace process, even if they can't yet be independently verified by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] or UN Forces, who have not yet been deployed; and the accusations keep flying—the latest by Tom Woewiyu, a former leader of Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] who had defected and is now part of the Coalition Forces, which have been fighting against Taylor. He called us up to complain—not for the first time—of an alleged cease-fire violation by the NPFL. Josephine Hazely asked him where the violations had taken place:

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] In Rivercess, in other parts of Nimba and Bong County. He is also fighting Ulimo-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson Faction] forces in Bong Mines and the Todi area; and in Lofa County the Koromah forces have reported strongly that they are under intense fire and I suppose they—the coalition in fact—did receive some wounded soldiers from our farms in Rivercess as of yesterday.

[Hazely] Are you fighting back, or what? Aren't you fighting back, or are you turning the other cheek?

[Woewiyu] No, no, we are not turning the other cheek. Of course, we have to fight back.

[Hazely] The violation of the cease-fire sounds quite widespread according to what you've just said. Have you reported this to the UN and ECOMOG, the two bodies that are supposed to be overseeing things?

[Woewiyu] If we were to have a real cease-fire in this country, then we would have a cease-fire monitoring mechanism through the UN and through ECOMOG. They know and they have admitted on your network that fighting is going on in several places, but they cannot reach those places, and I believe this was the reason why there was a prerequisite in this agreement... [pauses] should have been a prerequisite that there be safe havens declared in parts of the country, so as to give the UN and ECOMOG access so that they will go in and monitor, but they have not been able to leave the safe haven of Monrovia to monitor anything. So we've been told that we can go ahead with the rest of the implementation of this agreement when, in fact, the first portion has not

been implemented and Taylor is upset over the fact that people were killed in his country....

[Hazely, interrupting] You seem to be complaining quite bitterly about these violations of the cease-fire on Mr. Taylor's part. So, where does this leave the formation of this five-man transitional council?

[Woewiyu] Well, we've all nominated and the rest of the people are at the conference and everyone else is nominating their representative on the council, but I'm wondering whether or not the seating of the council, which is to take place on 12 January, will be worth anything if we don't have a cease-fire, which was a prerequisite to the seating of the government. That's the point I'm trying to make, and we are actually appealing to the international community, to the UN and to ECOMOG, to make sure that there is a cease-fire, there is a real cease-fire, which they can assure the Liberian people so that we can move on. [end recording]

Faction Leaders Leave for Meeting in Accra*AB0801174995 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT
8 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, Jan 8 (AFP)—Liberian factional leaders flew out of Monrovia Sunday [8 January] for Ghana where they are to name a new ruling council under last month's peace deal, witnesses said.

The five-member Council of State, or collective presidency, is to be installed in the Liberian capital Wednesday after a meeting Monday in Accra.

Among those seen getting on a Ghanaian Air Force plane at Monrovia's airport Sunday were Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) chief of staff General Hezekiah Bowen, Liberia Peace Council (LPC) chairman George Boley and Lansana Kromah, the brother of United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) chairman Alhaji Koromah.

The seven warring factions that signed the accord are Monday to agree or announce who will represent them. The council chairman, who will be the new head of state, is also to be chosen Monday. Liberian civilian leaders are also expected to attend.

State radio here announced Sunday that the civilian all-Liberia National Conference has named Oscar Quiah as its representative. The conference, suspended in September, reconvened late last week for the election.

Quiah is a former minister under slain President Samuel Doe and is from the Sarpo ethnic group from south-eastern Liberia. Seven candidates, including two women, contested the vote.

Neither Ulimo nor Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) has yet announced who will represent them. However, Bowen and Boley have both been proposed as candidates for a seat to be named jointly by the AFL and the coalition.

Tamba Taylor, a traditional chief from Liberia's north-western Lofa county, was named to the council of state when the accord was signed in Accra on December 21.

The accord, brokered by Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings as the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), is the tenth since the war broke out on December 24, 1989.

Taylor sparked off the bloody conflict with a rebellion against the Doe regime. Doe was tortured to death by an NPFL splinter group nine months later in Monrovia, but his Krahn ethnic group still dominates several factions.

Nigeria

President Assumes Direct Control of Oil Earnings

AB0801184995 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT
8 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Jan 8 (AFP)—The Nigerian military government has ordered that all earnings from the sale of petroleum products be controlled and managed by the president.

According to the "Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund Decree Number 25 of 1994", a copy of which AFP obtained on Sunday [8 January], the fund "shall not be subject to the direction, control or supervision of any other person (...) than the Head of State, Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces".

In his nationwide broadcast on October 4, during which he announced a more than 200 percent increase in the price of petroleum products, head of state, General Sani Abacha, promised to set up a special body, composed of people of "proven integrity", to manage the fund. A 10-man body has been appointed.

Sierra Leone

Strasser Address Focuses on Civil War

AB0601205395 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 Jan 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Most African leaders use the period of Christmas or the New Year celebrations to make keynote addresses. Not Sierra Leone's military leader Captain Strasser. He waited to break his silence until today, and it was a lengthy speech. It had a lot to deal with, not least the recent upsurge in the civil war against RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in the southeast and north of the country, an intensification that has come in spite of contacts with the rebels to find the basis of a cease-fire. From Freetown, Victor Sylver faxed this report:

Eighty percent of the 17-page address dwelt on the security situation in the country, with Capt. Strasser tracing the traumatic events of the past two weeks brought about by the increased activity of Foday Sankoh's rebels in many parts of the country. Calling the period one of anxiety and apprehension, the head of state assured citizens and diplomats alike of his government's resolve to make this year a year in which peace must return to Sierra Leone. Using Churchillian language, he promised to take the fight to the rebels, wherever they may be lurking. He said, and I quote, we shall fight them in the forest, and in the fields. We shall fight them in the seas and in the air, if need be. We shall fight them in the cities, in the towns and villages. We shall fight them wherever they go and we will chase them wherever they hide. We shall never surrender to the forces of evil that are bent on destroying this land of freedom and justice [no reference to closing of quotation as heard].

The tone and content, though hawkish, was also laced with moderation. The rebels also have the option to come to the negotiating table. They have been given a six-point plan which offers a peaceful resolution of the conflict. The ball is now in their court, but if they use the government peace overtures to secure bargaining chips then, Strasser said, the military option would be used to the full. Finally, Capt. Strasser exhorted his countrymen to use all their might to throw off the rebel menace once and for all.

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